



General Assembly

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 71

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 24 September 1997 from the Permanent
Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 15 September 1997 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan at the International Conference on Central Asia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, held at Tashkent on 15 and 16 September 1997 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 71.

(Signed) Alisher VOHIDOV
Permanent Representative of
Uzbekistan to the United Nations



ANNEX

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued at Tashkent on 15 September 1997 by the
Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

The proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world is the main threat to the survival of mankind. Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying not only everything that man has created over the centuries but also life on earth itself.

In the age of nuclear weapons it is necessary to develop a new idea of peace based on the principles of rejection of the use of force or the threat thereof, respect for the right of every people to make its own social, political and ideological choices rejecting policies that promote the domination of some by others.

The Tashkent International Conference on Central Asia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, held on 15 and 16 September 1997, recognizing the inseparability of regional and global security, reaffirmed the need for a collective contribution to the progressive development of the international community.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, aware of their common responsibility, proceeding from their unwavering desire to work together, expressing the united view of their peoples, and having signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Almaty Declaration:

- Hereby affirm that the need to declare Central Asia as a nuclear-weapon-free zone is the most important consideration in strengthening regional security;
- Welcome the objective and principles set out in the documents of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- Welcome the adoption of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, which was opened for signature on 24 September 1996, and urge all States that have not yet done so to sign the Treaty;
- Express their satisfaction that States that have voluntarily assumed obligations under treaties on nuclear-weapon-free zones constitute a significant portion of the world and are creating a new culture of nuclear security;
- Consider that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia is consistent with national, regional and global security interests;

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- Call upon the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all States to support the initiative for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and provide all possible assistance for its establishment;
- Call upon other States to provide assistance in rehabilitating areas, including areas contaminated by radioactive waste, considering it necessary to ensure environmental security in their region;
- Confirm their readiness to broaden and strengthen cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- Appeal to the United Nations specialized agencies to establish a group of United Nations experts with the participation of a regional group of experts to consider ways and means of preparing and implementing a treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia as well as the elements of such a treaty.



**General Assembly
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Identical letters dated 24 September 1997 from the
Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to
the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement adopted on 23 September 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recent events in the areas of northern Afghanistan bordering Uzbekistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alisher VOHIDOV
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
to the United Nations



ANNEX

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued on 23 September 1997 by the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning
recent events in areas of northern Afghanistan bordering
on Uzbekistan

As has been already noted, fierce clashes between armed detachments of the "Taliban" movement and forces opposed to it have been observed recently in northern Afghanistan. According to the information that we are receiving, there have been heavy casualties and large-scale destruction.

As a result of the hostilities, the town of Khairaton, situated directly on the frontier with Uzbekistan, was seized by the Taliban forces. Control of the areas where the armed clashes are occurring at the present time has periodically passed back and forth between the opposing sides.

In the mutual shelling of positions of the conflicting parties in the territory of Afghanistan, several shells fell in territory adjacent to Afghanistan and four citizens were wounded. The border troops of Uzbekistan, together with forces of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic and local authorities, are taking the necessary steps to safeguard the frontier and to ensure calm and stability in the districts bordering on Afghanistan.

The events of recent days, which took place in areas directly bordering on Uzbekistan, have once again vindicated the earlier decision by Uzbekistan's leaders to close the bridge over the Amudar'ya River, which links our territory with northern Afghanistan, where recently sudden confrontations and hostile clashes occurred between opposing forces. Consequently, Uzbekistan has not only secured its territory, but has also demonstrated its neutrality and non-interference in the confrontations in the northern parts of Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan states that everything that has been taking place in Afghanistan is an exclusively internal matter of that country. Uzbekistan's position concerning the settlement of the Afghan conflict remains unchanged and consists of the following:

- First, preservation of the territorial integrity of Afghanistan;
- Second, rejection of a solution of the conflict by military means;
- Third, an end to outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan;
- Fourth, the imposition of a strict embargo on arms deliveries to the area of the conflict;

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- Fifth, participation by all major forces involved in the conflict in a phased peace process with the aim of forming a coalition Government on the basis of broad representation;
- Sixth, holding of peace negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
- The formation of a contact group for this purpose, comprising representatives of the countries bordering on Afghanistan, of the United States of America and of the Russian Federation, and also representatives of the opposing forces in Afghanistan.

The Republic of Uzbekistan calls upon the parties to the conflict to demonstrate mutual goodwill and to put an end to this fratricidal war, with the aim of preserving the statehood of Afghanistan and establishing a firm and lasting peace in the interests of the welfare and prosperity of the Afghan people.



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NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER ARTICLE 12,
PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.
2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (A/51/521) are the following:
 1. The situation in Afghanistan.
 2. The situation in Georgia.
 3. The situation in the Great Lakes region.
 4. The situation in Croatia.
 5. The situation in the Middle East.
 6. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
 7. The situation in Liberia.
 8. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
 9. The question concerning Haiti.



10. The situation in Sierra Leone.
11. The situation in Angola.
12. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*
13. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border.
14. The situation in Somalia.
15. The situation in Cyprus.
16. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
17. Central America: efforts towards peace.
18. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317).
19. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
20. Security of United Nations operations.
21. The situation in Albania.
22. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.
23. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.
24. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
25. The situation in Burundi.
26. The situation in Cambodia.
27. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations.
28. United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal.
29. The situation in the Central African Republic.
30. The situation in the Republic of the Congo.

* Prior to the 3647th meeting, held on 4 April 1996, this item had been formulated as "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

3. Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 10 January 1997 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration submitted pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council (S/1997/40), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 1997, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1992-1996) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 13 of document S/1996/15):

Item 31 The situation between Iran and Iraq

Item 54 Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Item 55 Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

Item 56 Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Item 58 Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

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Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Item 59 Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)

4. Subsequently, in accordance with the procedure set out in document S/1996/704, a Member State notified the Secretary-General of its wish to have item 31 above, "The situation between Iran and Iraq", retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

5. In the absence of any further notification by a Member State submitted by 28 February 1997 requesting the retention of an item listed in paragraph 3 above, the remaining items mentioned therein, i.e., items 54, 55, 56, 58 and 59, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

6. During the period since the notification to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (A/51/521), the Security Council has not discussed at a formal meeting the following matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security of which it remains seized:

1. The Palestine question.
2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).
3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).
4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).
5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).
6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).
7. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5934 and S/5941).
8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).
9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).
10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

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11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.
12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).
13. The situation in Timor (S/11899).
14. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question.
15. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).
16. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
17. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (S/12167).
18. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
19. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).
20. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).
21. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).
22. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950)

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951).

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23. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).
24. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).
25. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).
26. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

27. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488)

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489).

28. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364)

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

30. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

31. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992.
32. Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23363 and Add.1; S/23513; S/23592 and Add.1).
33. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445).

34. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

- (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685).

35. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/23671 and Add.1; S/24145 and Corr.1; S/24556; S/24858 and Add.1).

36. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777).

37. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833)

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838).

38. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

39. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900).

40. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000)

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997)

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024).

41. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add.1).
42. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr.1).
43. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201).
44. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188).
45. An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping.
46. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1).
47. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264)

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265)

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266)

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270)

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305).

48. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333).
49. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376)

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377).

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50. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) (S/24353 and Add.1).
51. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24393)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24394)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24395)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24396).

52. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419)

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Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440).

53. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
54. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24509).
55. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24540).
56. Draft resolution contained in document S/24570.
57. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992) (S/26400).
58. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419)

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440)

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620).

59. Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II).
60. The situation in Mozambique.
61. Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
62. Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24736).

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63. The situation in Tajikistan.

64. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685 and Add.1)

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24386)

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24828).

65. Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24923).

66. Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24996).

67. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia.

68. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/25264 and Corr.1).

69. The situation concerning Rwanda.

70. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1992) (S/25470 and Add.1).

71. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

72. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25405)

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25445)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/25556).

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73. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia.
74. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993).
75. United Nations Protection Force.
76. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.
77. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
78. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
79. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)
Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322).
80. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994.
81. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631).
82. The situation in the Republic of Yemen.
83. An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping.
84. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
85. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac.
86. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418).
87. An Agenda for Peace.
88. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances.
89. Navigation on the Danube river.

90. The situation in the former Yugoslavia.
91. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10).
92. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996.
93. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia
- International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States
- Appointment of the Prosecutor.
94. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).
95. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia.
96. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping.
97. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/774, S/1996/824 and S/1996/847)

Letters dated 23 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and 27 September 1996 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1996/768 and S/1996/800).



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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

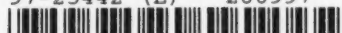
SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 24 September 1997 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 22 September 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



ANNEX

Letter dated 22 September 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 8 September 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which was circulated as document A/51/972-S/1997/699 of 9 September 1997.

At the outset, I wish to remind the Greek Cypriot representative who depicts north Cyprus as an "illegal entity" or "occupied" areas that the only occupation in Cyprus is the 34-year-old usurpation and continued occupation by the Greek Cypriot side of the seat of Government of the bi-communal Republic of Cyprus established under international treaties in 1960. Thus the usurper Greek Cypriot administration or its representatives have no right to question the legality of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, as an independent State, which was established through the free and democratic will of the Turkish Cypriot people.

As regards the allegations concerning the sale or lease of immovable property in the north, I wish to recall that previous similar allegations were dealt with in our previous communication dated 13 May 1997 addressed to you (A/51/902-S/1997/375, annex, of 16 May 1997). It should be emphasized here once again that the sale or lease of immovable property in the north is totally within the authority and jurisdiction of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with the relevant legislation currently in force. It should also be pointed out here that the Greek Cypriot administration is currently allowing the use, development and even transfer of Turkish Cypriot properties in the south. The relevant legislation enacted by the Greek Cypriot administration over the years for the utilization of Turkish Cypriot immovable properties (law No. 139/1991), includes provisions for the issuance of ownership certificates to Greek Cypriot citizens for houses built on Turkish Cypriot properties in the south.

In this connection, the reports appearing in the Greek Cypriot press of 9, 13 and 15 September 1997 are noteworthy. It is reported that the Greek Cypriot administration intends to continue to nationalize the Turkish Cypriot properties in the south on which houses have been built for Greek Cypriots, and that the Turkish Cypriot properties in question amount to 4,653 plots of land throughout south Cyprus (Greek Cypriot daily Fileleftheros, 9 September 1997). The Greek Cypriot daily Haravgi, 9 September 1997 has reported that the Greek Cypriot administration "is issuing title deeds to those who have themselves financed the construction of their houses. Almost half of all housing in question has been built on Turkish Cypriot properties. It is estimated that out of a total of 12,000 houses built for Greek Cypriots, 5,000 are located on Turkish Cypriot properties."

Amidst the controversy prevailing in south Cyprus on the matter of issuing title deeds as such, the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, is reported to have confirmed that title deeds would be continued to be issued to Greek

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Cypriots in accordance with the decision taken by the Greek Cypriots Council of Ministers. It is reported that in addition to those who have already received title deeds, 500 eligible Greek Cypriots will soon be issued with title deeds for houses built on Turkish Cypriot properties (Aqon, 13 and 15 September 1997).

The issue of abandoned property, which is common to both communities, is a subject to be taken up and finalized between the two sides at the intercommunal talks within the framework of a bi-communal, bi-zonal settlement. The foundations of such a settlement have been laid by the population exchange agreement reached between the two sides at Vienna on 2 August 1975, which was implemented under United Nations supervision in September 1975. The parameters within which reciprocal property claims by both sides can be settled are outlined in the United Nations set of ideas of 1992, which envisages a global solution to this issue through property exchange and/or compensation.

The continued exploitation of this issue by the Greek Cypriot side for propaganda purposes clearly shows that it is not interested in a fair and realistic solution based on bi-zonality, bi-communality and the political equality of the two sides. Such harmful propaganda, aimed at misleading world public opinion on the Cyprus question, is further proof that the Greek Cypriot side intends to maintain its rejectionist stance on the basic parameters of a settlement between the two sides in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS
IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY
AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 19 September 1997 from the Permanent
Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, a letter addressed to you from Mr. Eduardo Stein Barillas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala, and to request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 45.

(Signed) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



ANNEX

Letter dated 8 September 1997 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Guatemala addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you in order to inform you that at the Extraordinary Meeting of Central American Presidents, held in Managua on 2 September, it was decided, based on the premise that Central America is a political, economic, social and cultural community which is living through an exceptional historical moment, characterized by the existence of democratic governments, and where peace has been established, to create the Central American Union, which seeks to establish a great fatherland - democratic and equitable, prosperous and tolerant, competitive and cooperative, whose development requires the expression of a constant political will.

This Union will enable all Central American social sectors to take full advantage of the region's strategic geographical location, economic potential, vast ecological wealth and robust and abundant human resources within the new international order, and to confront the challenges of the next millennium.

In this connection, the Central American Presidents are convinced that the Central American Union will result in more tangible benefits for the population. This implies a further deepening of the commitments made in the framework of integration, particularly those that will enable the region to become profitably integrated into globalization processes. It also implies a decision to ensure the proper functioning and regionally harmonious development of democratic institutions.

The reform of the Central American Integration System, guidelines for which were adopted at the Nineteenth Meeting of Central American Presidents, held in Panama City, has been a first step towards the formation of the Central American Union. The reform effort contributes to the building of stronger and more streamlined regional institutions which reflect our desire to move forward in uniting the Central American peoples; we are mindful, therefore, that this effort requires an unswerving commitment to the Central American ideal.

The decision of the Central American Presidents to initiate the gradual and progressive process of building the Central American Union as the highest expression of the mutual partnership envisaged in the Tegucigalpa Protocol of 1991 is our primary commitment for now.

In this connection, taking into account the significant progress being made in the Central American integration process, I have the honour to request you to inform the international community of the decision of the Central American Presidents to establish the Central American Union.

(Signed) Eduardo STEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs



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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER
RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL
COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Note verbale dated 15 September 1997 from the Permanent
Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note verbale dated 26 March 1997 has the honour to transmit herewith the communication of the Government of Bulgaria on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/30 A of 5 December 1996, entitled "Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria has the honour to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to circulate the present note and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 (b).



ANNEX

Communication from the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria
on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/30 A

The Republic of Bulgaria has strictly complied with all United Nations resolutions related to the mandatory trade and economic embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Government of Bulgaria shares the opinion that the regime of the Security Council sanctions was an integral element of the international efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

At the same time, as a country with an economy oriented 80 per cent towards foreign markets, Bulgaria has been extremely vulnerable to the negative side-effects of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

According to Bulgarian experts using the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme, the total amount of losses sustained by the Bulgarian economy owing to the strict implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is estimated to exceed US\$ 8 billion.

After the lifting of the sanctions the special economic problems resulting from the implementation of the sanctions regime coupled with the ongoing process of difficult transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy and the accumulation of losses related to the implementation of the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Iraq continue to exert a negative impact on the national economy and on the overall social and economic situation in Bulgaria.

Until the enforcement of the sanctions regime the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a major trading partner of Bulgaria, with 75 per cent of its exports transiting through Yugoslav territory. A substantial part of the losses sustained by the Bulgarian economy resulted from the disruption of the traditional commercial route for Bulgarian exports to central and Western Europe, which caused a considerable scaling-down of economic relations with countries from that part of the continent.

The period of implementation of the sanctions has shown the lack of preparedness of the international community to respond in an adequate manner to difficulties and unforeseen negative consequences for third States neighbouring the target country. Up to this moment Bulgaria has not received adequate financial and technical assistance as compensation for its losses resulting from the implementation of the international sanctions regime. Bulgaria will appreciate the assistance rendered to companies from affected States in order to enable them to take part in the post-conflict reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bulgaria will also welcome projects aimed at improvement of the regional infrastructure, including long-term transport infrastructure projects.

Bulgaria is confident that the international community will undertake the necessary concerted efforts aimed at the effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/30 A.

The Republic of Bulgaria shares the opinion that the international community should show political will for the establishment of a complex and effective mechanism for overcoming the adverse impact of the sanctions on seriously affected third States that comply strictly with the relevant United Nations resolutions.
